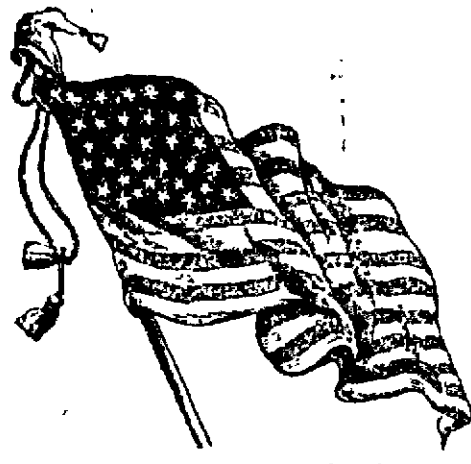


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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Corinth not Taken.

It appears that the announcement of the occupation of Corinth by our troops is not confirmed. It is probable, therefore, that the enemy will make another stand there.

The Rising Storm.

The blood of our brothers has been poured out like water on many battle fields. It has not been shed in vain. It gives us victory over the accused foe, and, more than this, it awakens new thoughts in the popular mind. We of the north are slow to anger, and we hesitate to strike the enemy with the whole strength of our people. This has not yet been done. We have hoped for peace, without vengeance. But the malignant and barbarous temper of the rebels, and the lives of our brethren which have been sacrificed by them, wearies our patience. The blood of our sons, murdered while defending a holy cause, begins to cry from the ground. Throughout all the north-west there will soon be mourning for the slain. These thoughts will madden, and soon will be cast aside all other thoughts but the destruction of the traitors. The "rights of the south," and the "constitutional guarantees of slavery," may be mumbled over by a few old fossilized politicians, but will be unheard amid the tempest which is rising. Government should foresee this, and be prepared to guide the storm, for it cannot be stayed much longer. Those who think that much more dallying in this war will be submitted to, or that the protection of traitors is the first duty of the army, after a victory, are mistaken, and they will awake to the realities of their situation, before many weeks. We give utterance to our own thoughts, and those of many others, when we say that the time of leniency towards rebels and traitors is nearly passed, and a new policy is dawning. That policy is not what has been heretofore pursued, but one of vengeance, which shall sweep over the south with fire and sword. The blood of the martyred heroes of Pittsburg cries aloud for retribution upon the heads of the rebels, and its voice will be heard.

Senator Wilson has introduced important amendments to the fugitive slave law. These establish jury trial, abolish the harsher features of the present law, and debar rebels from recovering fugitive slaves.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has passed a resolution to adjourn on the third Monday of May. The resolution will go to the senate for its action.

SELLING POISONS.—Druggists and all others should take notice that a bill has passed the legislature and is now a law, requiring all druggists when selling poison to record in a book kept for inspection, the name and residence of the purchaser, together with the name of some witnesses, excepting when sold upon the written order of some practicing physician, with his name attached to the order. All parcels containing poisonous substances shall be labeled "poison," when sold. The penalty for violating this law shall be a fine not exceeding \$50.

PREPARING FOR PRISONERS.—Fifty men are at work preparing Camp Randall for the reception of rebel prisoners proposed to be sent to this state for safe keeping. The barracks are being thoroughly renovated and repaired, new bunk beds in where needed, the windows replaced, and everything made snug. The fence has been repaired. The mess hall is to be repaired and refurnished with cooking apparatus. Other changes are making to render the camp more secure and wholesome. About 1,000 men can be thus taken care of.

When our troops are taken prisoners by the rebels, they are confined in prisons or other close quarters, and treated more like cattle than men. Yet there are men among us who are ready at any time to extol "southern chivalry" and give all their sympathy to their "deluded southern brethren."

A CHINESE CURIOSITY.—We have a copy of a Chinese oath, taken by some California celebrities in all cases where they have occasion to swear before the courts of the state. It is a piece of bright yellow Chinese paper, about eight by fourteen inches square, upon which are printed a variety of characters resembling somewhat the peculiar chirography of the "Philadelphia lawyer" of ancient memory, whose hand writing Satan himself would be puzzled to decipher. The translation is as follows:

"Now, in the presence of the great Mandarin, in the tribunal do I give my evidence to speak according to the truth. If in my own heart I should utter false words, or deceive, may the Spiritual Intelligence (God) crush me! Wherefore I specially burn this paper (upon which is subscribed the oath) before Imperial Heaven, for illumination and examination."

The signature to this strange document is affixed at the center, instead of the end, as we sign such papers in America, and the oath is burned in the presence of the court or jury before whom it may be taken.—Chicago Era.

A lazy fellow said he could not find any bread for his family. "Nor I," replied a mechanic, "I have to earn it."

An Interesting Letter Written the Day Before the Great Battle.

The following is a private letter received by Isaac Rogers, Esq., of this city, from his brother, Capt. Geo. Rogers, of the 20th Ohio regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Whittlesey:

Camp Whittlesey, near Purdy, Tennessee, April 10, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER—I arrived with my detachment at Crump's Landing, on Sunday evening, and found that our regiment had been assigned to the 3d brigade of the 3d division of the department of the Mississippi. The 3d division is commanded by Major General Lewis Wallace, and its 3d brigade by Colonel Charles Whittlesey. Whittlesey takes formal command to-morrow.

On Monday morning last our brigade moved west, toward Purdy, about eight miles, leaving about seven miles between ourselves and that place. Purdy is the advanced post of the enemy, and he is said to have a considerable force there. A scout informed me this evening that they were reinforcing the place. At best, however, they can but make it a good mouthful for the 3d division. While acting as brigade field officer of the day, on Tuesday last, I picked up a great many stragglers, and among them several refugees. They all agree in detailing a perfect reign of terror throughout western Tennessee. All kinds of property suitable for the subsistence and maintenance of an army are taken without regard to law or justice. The least suspicion of a leaning toward our cause subjects the suspected person to all sorts of oppression. Just west of us lives a man lately worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, who being tainted with loyalty has been stripped of everything of value—land, stock and negroes, all confiscated or run off. He is now acting as a federal scout, and his intimate knowledge of the country, and, more than all, the desire for revenge which has almost maddened him, render his service of the greatest importance. Hundreds of others might be mentioned. I used to think there was a great deal of gammon in the stories told about the sufferings of the south, arising from the general stagnation of her facilities for exchanging products, etc., caused by the war. But I am now convinced that the half has not been told. The state of society here is truly astonishing. If the people of the north are willing to endure, in their efforts to put down rebellion, one-quarter of what the south at present suffers in her efforts to sustain it, there can be no question as to the result. The people north think they are at war because their sons and brothers have gone to the army, and because they have a few additional taxes to pay. The people of the south know they are at war, for hunger and want stare them in the face, and fear and terror pervade the whole country. The conviction seems to prevail, even among the most virulent secesh, and is generally conceded by them, that their cause is hopeless. Yet, with a tenacity—the result of ignorance or despair—they swear they will show fight as long as they can keep up their army. My opinion is, that such has been the severity of the trials of the people here within the last twelve months, that, should we succeed at Corinth and Memphis, the great body of them will welcome any power bringing the relief of our army will.

Buell is just above Pittsburg, so it is said. Halleck is expected, it is also said. His command on the Tennessee must amount to over 200,000 men—enough to sweep everything before it. The advance will begin by our attacking Purdy, and as we may leave to-morrow, and it now being late at night, I will close.

Your affectionate brother,

GEO. ROGERS.

P. S.—As I heard, before leaving Ohio, reports about the unhealthy condition of our forces here, I will say that our army is remarkably healthy, the roads in splendid condition, and the weather as charming as a May month could make it. As for myself, I never was in better health. G. R.

WISCONSIN TAKES CARE OF HER SOLDIERS.—So far as we can now learn, the two Wisconsin regiments in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, as soon as Governor Harvey ascertained the fact, he telegraphed to the chamber of commerce in Milwaukee, to Janesville and to Beloit, appealing to the citizens of those cities to furnish immediately such surgical materials as could be gathered, and forwarded to this city. The Milwaukee chamber of commerce, on receipt of the telegraph at noon on Wednesday, voted at once \$200, to bear the expenses of Drs. Wolcott and Bartlett, the best surgeons in the city, and of sending the desired articles. Gen. E. H. Brodhead, a prominent gentleman of the same city, accompanies them to assist in their humane mission.

Gov. Harvey and Commissary General Wadsworth arrived last evening at the Tremont, where they were met by the Milwaukee delegation, and to-morrow morning the whole party, consisting of the Governor, his secretary, General Brodhead, and nine surgeons, leave on the Illinois Central Railroad for their destination, taking with them ninety boxes of hospital supplies for the wounded Wisconsin soldiers. When we consider that these abundant supplies were raised within less than twenty-four hours, by the three cities that we have mentioned, and by the people of Madison, we can but accord honor to the prompt benevolence which is thus manifested, and to the energy and humanity of Gov. Harvey. The Illinois Central, with its usual patriotism, carries the surgical material, free. If the State authorities everywhere took as good care of their volunteers as the little Wisconsin do of theirs, there will be little neglect to complain of. All honor to them.—Chicago Tribune.

The following scrap of history shows the origin of the custom of delineating the Goddess of Liberty holding a spear with a cup on the point:

After the death of Cressat, the conspirators who had secured his death marched with a cup as the ensign of liberty, carried before them on a spear—the cup with a head, indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact, and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty."

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Among the corporations of the Union Pacific railroad company, as proposed to be organized by a bill just reported by the senate committee, are Wm. Bunn, Jr., and Levi Sterling, of Wisconsin.

The Great Battle at PITTSBURG LANDING.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, April 11.—A. M. The steamer Evansville arrived today from Savannah, bringing a number of wounded.

Capt. W. W. Jackson, of Chicago, formerly in the sixty-first Illinois regiment, and a volunteer aid on General Grant's staff, came down on her. From him I learn a number of facts which I embody with some items derived from various sources.

The battle of Pittsburg commenced at about six o'clock on Sunday morning, by an attack in force by the enemy on our left, commanded by General Prentiss. The fight gradually extended to General Sherman's position, and the engagement became general.

General Prentiss, unable to repel the enemy, sent for reinforcements, and received aid from General Hurlbut.

By this measure, he maintained his position, and General Sherman, being also assisted by General Hurlbut, was enabled to hold his assailants in check.

The attack gradually extended towards the center, and Gen. McClelland became engaged with a superior force.

The four divisions thus engaged held the enemy in check and up to noon, although the battle raged furiously and with the most destructive result, the enemy gained no advantage.

In the meantime the enemy was constantly bringing up his forces, and the battle raged furiously along our whole line. We were, however, in position up to noon, with the exception of General Prentiss' camp, which fell into the enemy's hands as the first attack, and remained there during the day.

General Beauregard commanded the enemy, with General A. S. Johnston on the right and General Polk on the left.

In the afternoon, the enemy made a grand attack on the entire length of our line. In a short time the fight became general from our extreme left around to the right.

Our forces obstinately maintained their position until the enemy hurled his entire force of 75,000 men upon our line, where but 40,000 were engaged. Then our entire line fell back under the pressure, and retreated in good order half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy and taking position in a semi-circle, the back of which rested on the river.

Here they stood immovable, and fought with an obstinacy which was unconquerable.

For five hours the contest raged with undiminished force, the ground being fought over and over again, and the battle-field strewn with dead and wounded by thousands.

The enemy were effectually held in check. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got a raking range of their position on the left wing of our force, and poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them wherever they showed themselves.

Two immense siege guns had the same position on the right, and all the heavy artillery was well posted for the same purpose, so that, wherever they turned, the rebels met an iron tempest which scattered them like chaff.

The rebels made no advance under these circumstances, but stubbornly held their position. Night came on without any change.

In the meantime, Gen. Buell had arrived on the opposite bank of the river, at about 4 o'clock, having made a forced march from a point within the sound of the guns.

He sent eight regiments across to the relief of Grant, and they were ordered to the front of our center, where they immediately engaged the enemy. Night came rapidly on, and the terrific battle which had raged during five hours, with almost unparalleled obstinacy, and the most appalling slaughter, was closed by the darkness.

Both armies occupied their positions during the night, the enemy being in possession of our camps.

During the night time Gen. Buell crossed at Corinth and Memphis, the great body of them will welcome any power bringing the relief of our army will.

Buell is just above Pittsburg, so it is said. Halleck is expected, it is also said. His command on the Tennessee must amount to over 200,000 men—enough to sweep everything before it. The advance will begin by our attacking Purdy, and as we may leave to-morrow, and it now being late at night, I will close.

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acted with the utmost promptness and the keenest judgment, and to him, as I am reliably informed, is due the credit of sustaining our broken columns when defeat was imminent. He supported Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions when they were on the point of breaking, and held the enemy steadily in check during the forenoon. By his timely action the center was saved and the fortune of the day turned in our favor.

Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed on the morning of the second day, during the attack on his position by our forces under Generals Nelson, Hurlbut and Sherman, under whose command was also placed the division of Gen. Prentiss, already a prisoner in the enemy's hands.

The battle at this point was perfectly terrific. Our forces were precipitated upon the enemy like an avalanche. They fought as desperate men fight, determined to crown themselves with glorious victory or die on the field of battle.

When they met the enemy face to face, it was with wild shouts which rang above the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry. No body of men could have withstood the force on set, and with but a feeble resistance the rebels broke and fled in disorder.

Gen. Johnston strove to rally them, and fearless of danger, rode along the entire front waving his sword and shouting to his frightened officers and dismayed soldiers.

When the rout was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was found on the field by our pursuing soldiers, and was carried to Gen. Nelson's tent, where it remained the last offices at the hands of our soldiers.

Our artillery performed wonders in defense of the field. Benton's battery was lost in the first attack, but by a determined charge recovered.

A portion of McAllister's and Waterhouse's batteries were lost and also recovered.

The entire Minnesota battery was once in possession of the enemy.

The fight on the afternoon of the second day was at one time almost exclusively between artillery on both sides, the gunboats and the large siege gun participating.

The air trembled and the very air vibrated with the force of heavy discharges, which made an almost continual peal of thunder, and fairly enveloped the battle field in a cloud of smoke.

The effect was the dismounting and silencing of the enemy's guns, and the complete upheaving of their already disordered columns.

It only needed the desperate charge which Gen. Grant made, at this moment, to complete the victory.

This charge was the decisive effort of the day. Calling together some six thousand soldiers (the regiments I am not now familiar with), he placed members of his staff in command at different points, and himself took the lead.

With a firm, steady step they advanced into the storm of musketry and artillery fire that awaited them. Then they quickened their pace into a run, and finally with thundering shouts threw themselves upon the enemy and went through and through their ranks.

This was the final blow. The rebels scattered and broke into a promiscuous retreat.

The left wing of their army, at the same time, sorely pressed by Gen. Wallace and McClelland, gave way, joined the retreat, and in a short time the whole rebel army was thrown into dire confusion, and driven in a disorderly rabble, from the battle field.

The field of battle presented a sorry spectacle after the struggle was over. It extended over a distance of five miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in width. This space was fought over twice, in regular battle array, and many times in the fluctuating fortunes of the different portions of the two armies.

It was covered with dead and wounded. Where the artillery had taken effect men lay in heaps, covering rods of ground, and their bodies mangled in wild confusion with mangled horses, broken gun carriages, and all the dread paraphernalia of a battle field.

Where our men had made their desperate charges, the bodies lay in some places as they had received the bayonet, consisting at particular points parapets of flesh and blood, over which a battle might have been fought as a breastwork.

There was not a tree or a sapling in that whole space that was not pierced through and through with cannon shot and musket balls, and if we may believe the accounts, there was scarcely a rod of ground on the five miles which did not have a dead or wounded man upon it.

Col. Miller of the 18th Missouri is a prisoner and badly wounded.

Capt. Godfrey of the same regiment is killed. He was formerly of the 16th Illinois.

The adjutant of the 12th Illinois is killed.

Col. Ellis of the 15th Illinois is killed.

Major Goddard and Capt. Wayne of the same regiment are killed.

Our loss in officers is very great, but no reliable details are yet received.

Gen. Wallace, reported dead, is yet alive, and may recover. A portion of his face was carried away by the shot which struck him.

St. Louis, April 10. The Democrat has the following from Cairo in relation to the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee:

The disposition of the confederates in the attack was in the form of the letter V. The point penetrated Prentiss' division, which consisted of raw recruits who could not stand the shock, but fell back, causing great confusion among the troops on the left.

This charge would have resulted in turning the left wing, and the capture of a large portion of Prentiss' and Sherman's division, but for the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, which beat the enemy back by firing into his ranks shot and shell.

Great blame is attached to Generals Prentiss and Sherman, who, it is said, had no scouts out, and only a very small picket guard. Information of the approach of the rebel army is said to have been given to those generals by persons from the country, but it was disregarded, and no preparations were made to receive the enemy.

A force of 40,000 men from Buell's army had crossed the river at Pittsburg.

One ravine between Hurlbut's and Prentiss' divisions is said to have been literally filled with dead rebels.

Rebel prisoners say they had orders to kill as many officers as possible. Their officers fought in disguise, ours in their uniforms, which was the cause of their being distinguished and so many of them killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office: Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

A bill has just passed the senate establishing a national foundry at Washington, and concentrating ordinance and military stores at this point.

Dr. A. C. Richards, assistant surgeon of the first regiment of New York artillery, was captured by the rebels a few days since near Warrington, Virginia, and is now confined in Richmond in a room in which 44 officers of our army are imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Mr. Henderson offered a resolution that a majority of the senators now in the senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Referred to committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill to remove all disabilities of color for carrying the mails was passed. Ayes 24; nays 11. Nays—Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. Doolittle said: When the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was before the senate, and an amendment was offered by the Senator from Kentucky, he made some remarks, and declared he could not support that amendment, but the correspondent of the New York Times said he could not support the bill, and the Chicago Tribune said he voted against the bill, and made a remark that all the republicans voted for it. He should not have noticed it if this was the first time that journal had misrepresented him. The editor of that journal was enjoying the patronage of the republican party in the post-office at Chicago, and its correspondent was clerk of one of the committees of the senate. If that journal sought to intimidate him, or to levy black mail, it had mistaken its man.

HOUSE.—Mr. Nixon was in favor of the general provisions of the bill now pending before the committee, [to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia], recognizing the express constitutional power to abolish slavery here and making just compensation to the owners of slaves. It was time for people of the south and European nations to understand that the people of this world will submit to the triumph of this rebellion, they will, should the necessity of the war as a last resort require it, arm every slave of rebel masters, and drive the rebels beyond their borders and hold the territories for the home of the liberated negroes.

Mr. Crittenden contended that it was the worst possible time that such action should be attempted. It was not dreamed of when Maryland and Virginia ceded the district, that congress would ever exercise such power. Why increase agitation at a time when our armies are successfully engaged in bringing, he trusted, the war to a conclusion.

Mr. Bingham replied, contending that no time was inauspicious for doing justice, and for removing the odium, shame and disgrace which had too long been attached to the letter and spirit of the constitution, which had been violated here in the very heart of the republic.

Mr. Middle and Mr. Hutchings, both of Ohio, obtained permission to print their remarks in favor of this bill without previously delivering them.

The general debate was closed by a vote of the house.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment so as to make the bill apply to the emancipation of the white slaves in the territories. It should not be confined to the persons of African blood; slavery in the District of Columbia was nothing to be compared with that which exists in some of the territories.

Mr. Lovejoy said the amendment was not appropriate, as it was proposed to strangle the bill now before them.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wright offered a proviso, requiring the president to issue a proclamation for a special election, a majority of the legal voters being required to affirm and ratify the act.

Mr. Wright's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wadsworth unsuccessfully sought to amend the second section, arguing that congress should not discriminate between loyal and disloyal men in making compensation for slaves.

Mr. Biddle opposed the bill as inexpedient and inopportune.

Mr. Dunn expressed his astonishment that any member should wish to pass it through without affording an opportunity to offer amendments to a measure of such importance.

Mr. Harding moved to strike out the proviso that the entire sum appropriated and apportioned should not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to \$300 for each person shown to have been sold by lawful claim. He said there was a strange and unusual haste manifested for the passage of this bill.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed his desire to speak.

Mr. Harding replied that when the gentleman gets sober on the question, I will hear him with pleasure.

Mr. Lovejoy then asked no courtesy from the gentleman.

Mr. Harding concluded, after which Mr. Lovejoy spoke of robbing slaves of their rights, and said every one had been robbed. He expended his five minutes in speaking of what he termed the subtlety of slavery.

Mr. Harding's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment to strike out the clause against excluding witnesses on account of color, saying this was contrary to the laws of the district.

Mr. Stevens said that was an outrageous law. A man of credit, whether black or white, ought to be a witness.

Mr. Wickliffe's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Dunn said it was the determination of some gentlemen to pass the bill, no matter how imperfect it was. There was a higher tribunal than this, the American people, to which they were responsible.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 12. The Merrimac, Jamestown, Yorktown and several gunboats and tugboats appeared between Newport News and Sewall's Point, yesterday. The only damage done was the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded. Shots were exchanged with the Monitor, when the Merrimac and consorts returned to Craney Island.

The only additional news from Pittsburg Landing is that the pursuit was kept up but a little distance beyond the position of our advance previous to the battle.

WASHINGTON, April 11. Special to Times.—Mr. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy returned from Fort Monroe, to day. He has been in the vicinity for the past five days, expecting to witness the destruction of the rebel steamer Merrimac, if she ventured out from under the shelter of Craney Island, and the rebel batteries, where she lay up to 10:30 o'clock, this morning. In her present position she controls the mouth of the James river, and will choose to remain there at present, to prevent our gunboats from going up that river to shell the right wing of the enemy, now powerfully fortified on the west bank of the Warwick river, near its mouth.

A gentleman who left Fort Monroe and the army of the Potomac, yesterday, asserts that our troops are in the best of spirits. In consequence of the storm, much delay has been occasioned. It is known, reliably, that a short time since Gloucester Point, directly opposite Yorktown was strongly fortified.

The river here is not over three quarters of a mile wide and the rebel batteries would have fair play at any boats attempting to get near Yorktown. The country between the James and York rivers, known as the Peninsula, and lying between Yorktown and Richmond, is of a soft marshy character, and during rainy weather it would be almost impossible to move artillery. It can well be imagined therefore the difficulties against which McClellan has to contend at this moment.

Gen. Rosecranz reported to the Secretary of War, to-day, and has received his orders, and will leave the city to-morrow.

Secretary Chase has left the city, to be absent two days, and Asst. Secretary Harrington is acting secretary of the treasury.

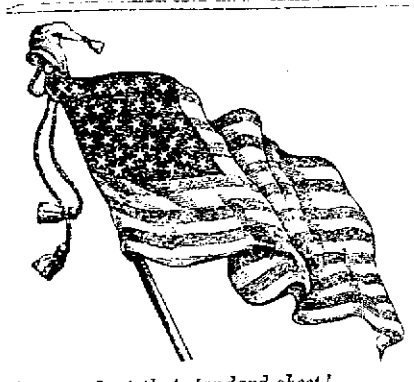
The immense fleet of transports now lying at anchor off Alexandria having been chartered by the government to convey troops and army material, not being longer desired by the government, will be returned to the owners of said vessels, thus relieving the people of an enormous daily expense.

WASHINGTON, April 11. Herald's dispatch.—The cavalry of Gen. Banks occupied Warrenton, yesterday, the rebels abandoning the place without firing a gun. Few of the inhabitants remain. The country is exceedingly beautiful, the wheat being several inches high and the grass considerably advanced in growth.

A rebel was captured, yesterday, by some of General Banks' men. He was a Kentuckian, and was found a bowie-knife belonging to one of our privates, who with three others were missed a few days since, and doubtless taken on prisoners or shot. The mountains are covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1862. The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the governors of Indiana and Ohio, and the board of trade of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the great battle on the Tennessee river. The offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic services have been tendered by other city and state authorities, and which have not been reported to the department, but they are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Corinth not Taken.

It appears that the announcement of the occupation of Corinth by our troops is not confirmed. It is probable, therefore, that the enemy will make another stand there.

The Rising Storm.

The blood of our brothers has been poured out like water on many battle fields. It has not been shed in vain. It gives us victory over the accused foe, and more than this, it awakens new thoughts in the popular mind. We of the north are slow to anger, and we hesitate to strike the enemy with the whole strength of our people. This has not yet been done. We have hoped for peace, without vengeance. But the malignant and barbarous temper of the rebels, and the lives of our brethren which have been sacrificed by them, wearies our patience. The blood of our sons, murdered while defending a holy cause, begins to cry from the ground. Throughout all the north-west there will soon be mourning for the slain. These thoughts will madden, and soon will be cast aside all other thoughts but the destruction of the traitors. The "rights of the south," and the "constitutional guarantees of slavery," may be mumbled over by a few old fossilized politicians, but will be unheard amid the tempest which is rising. Government should foresee this, and be prepared to guide the storm, for it cannot be stayed much longer. Those who think that much more dallying in this war will be submitted to, or that the protection of traitors is the first duty of the army, after a victory, are mistaken, and they will awake to the realities of their situation, before many weeks. We give utterance to our own thoughts, and those of many others, when we say that the time of leniency towards rebels and traitors is nearly passed, and a new policy is dawning. That policy is not what has been heretofore pursued, but one of vengeance, which shall sweep over the south with fire and sword. The blood of the martyred heroes of Pittsburg cries aloud for retribution upon the heads of the rebels, and its voice will be heard.

Senator Wilson has introduced important amendments to the fugitive slave law. These establish jury trial, abolish the harsher features of the present law, and debar rebels from recovering fugitive slaves.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has passed a resolution to adjourn on the third Monday of May. The resolution will go to the senate for its action.

SELLING POISONS.—Druggists and all others should take notice that a bill has passed the legislature and is now a law, requiring all druggists when selling poison to record in a book kept for inspection, the name and residence of the purchaser, to gather with the name of some witnesses, excepting when sold upon the written order of some practicing physician, with his name attached to the order. All parcels containing poisonous substances shall be labeled "poison," when sold. The penalty for violating this law shall be a fine not exceeding \$50.

PREPARING FOR PRISONERS.—Fifty men are at work preparing Camp Randall for the reception of rebel prisoners proposed to be sent to this state for safe keeping. The barracks are being thoroughly renovated and repaired, new bunk beds put in where needed, the windows replaced, and everything made snug. The fence has been repaired. The mess hall is to be repaired and refurnished with cooking apparatus. Other changes are making to render the camp more secure and wholesome. About 1,000 men can be thus taken care of.

When our troops are taken prisoners by the rebels, they are confined in prisons or other close quarters, and treated more like cattle than men. Yet there are men among us who are ready at any time to extol "southern chivalry" and give all their sympathy to their "deluded southern brethren."

A CHINESE CURIOSITY.—We have a copy of a Chinese oath, taken by some California celebrities in all cases where they have occasion to swear before the courts of the state. It is a piece of bright yellow Chinese paper, about eight by fourteen inches square, upon which are printed a variety of characters resembling somewhat the peculiar characters of the "Psalms of David." The signature of the person who has taken the oath is written in ink, and the signature of the person who has taken the oath is written in ink.

"Now, in the presence of the great Mandarin, in the tribunal do I give my evidence to speak according to the truth. If in my wretched heart I should utter false words, or deceive, may the Spiritual Intelligence (God) crush me! Wherefore I specially burn this paper upon which is subscribed the oath before Imperial Heaven, for illumination and examination."

The signature to this strange document is affixed at the center, instead of the end, as we sign such papers in America, and the oath is burned in the presence of the court or jury before whom it may be taken.

A lazy fellow said he could not find any bread for his family. "Nor I," replied a mechanic, "I have to earn it."

An Interesting Letter Written the Day Before the Great Battle.

The following is a private letter received by Isaac Rogers, Esq., of this city, from his brother, Capt. Geo. Rogers, of the 20th Ohio regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Whittlesey:

Camp Whittlesey, near Purdy, Tennessee, April 5th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:—I arrived with my detachment at Crump's Landing, on Sunday evening, and found that our regiment had been assigned to the 3d brigade of the 3d division of the department of the Mississippi. The 3d division is commanded by Major General Lewis Wallace, and its 3d brigade by Colonel Charles Whittlesey. Whittlesey takes formal command to-morrow.

On Monday morning last our brigade moved west, toward Purdy, about eight miles, leaving about seven miles between ourselves and that place. Purdy is the advanced post of the enemy, and he is said to have a considerable force there. A scout informed me this evening that they were reinforcing the place. At best, however, they can but make it a good mouthful for the 3d division. While acting as brigade field officer of the day, on Tuesday last, I picked up a great many stragglers, and among them several refugees. They all agree in detailing a perfect reign of terror throughout western Tennessee. All kinds of property suitable for the subsistence and maintenance of an army are taken without regard to law or justice. The least suspicion of a leaning toward our cause subjects the suspected person to all sorts of oppression. Just west of us lives a man lately worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, who being tinured with loyalty has been stripped of everything of value—land, stock and negroes, all confiscated or run off. He is now acting as a federal scout, and his intimate knowledge of the country, and more than all, the desire for revenge which has almost maddened him, render his service of the greatest importance. Hundreds of others might be mentioned. I used to think there was a great deal of gammon in the stories told about the sufferings of the south, arising from the general stagnation of her facilities for exchanging products, etc., caused by the war. But I am now convinced that the half has not been told. The state of society here is truly astonishing. If the people of the north are willing to endure, in their efforts to put down rebellion, one-quarter of what the south at present suffers in her efforts to sustain it, there can be no question as to the result. The people north think they are at war because their sons and brothers have gone to the army, and because they have a few additional taxes to pay. The people of the south know they are at war, for hunger and want stare them in the face, and fear and terror pervade the whole country. The conviction seems to prevail, even among the most violent seceders, and is generally conceded by them, that their cause is hopeless. Yet, with a tenacity—the result of ignorance or despair—they swear they will show fight as long as they can keep up their army. My opinion is, that such has been the severity of the trials of the people here within the last twelve months, that, should we succeed at Corinth and Memphis, the great body of them will welcome any power bringing the relief our army will.

Buell is just above Pittsburg, so it is said. Halleck is expected, it is also said. His command on the Tennessee must amount to over 200,000 men—enough to sweep everything before it. The advance will begin by our attacking Purdy, and as we may leave to-morrow, and it now being late at night, I will close.

Your affectionate brother,

GEO. ROGERS.

P. S.—As I heard, before leaving Ohio, reports about the unhealthy condition of our forces here, I will say that our army is remarkably healthy, the roads in splendid condition, and the weather as charming as a May month could make it. As for myself, I never was in better health.

WISCONSIN TAKES CARE OF HER SOLDIERS.—So far as can be now learned, there were four Wisconsin regiments in the battle at Pittsburg Landing. As soon as Governor Harvey ascertained the fact, he telegraphed to the chamberlain of the State, appealing to the citizens of this state to furnish immediately such surgical materials as could be gathered, and forwarded to this city.—The Milwaukee chamber of commerce, on receipt of the telegraph at noon on Wednesday, voted at once \$200, to bear the expenses of Drs. Wolcott and Bartlett, the best surgeons in the city, and of sending the prominent gentlemen of the same city, accompanied them to assist in their humane mission.

Gov. Harvey and Commissary General Wadsworth arrived last evening at the Tremont, where they were met by the Milwaukee delegation, and to-morrow morning the whole party, consisting of the Governor, his secretary, General Brothhead, and nine surgeons, leave on the Illinois Central Railroad for their destination, taking with them ninety boxes of hospital supplies for the wounded Wisconsin soldiers. When we consider that these abundant supplies were raised within less than twenty-four hours, by the three cities that we have mentioned, and by the people of Madison, we can but accord honor to the prompt benevolence which is thus manifested to the energy and humanity of Gov. Harvey. The Illinois Central, with its usual patriotism, has donated the surgical material, free. If the State authorities everywhere took as good care of their volunteers as those of Wisconsin do of theirs, there will be little neglect to complain of. All honor to them.

—Chicago Tribune.

The following scrap of history shows the origin of the custom of delineating the Goddess of Liberty holding a spear with a cap on the point:

"After the death of Caesar, the conspirators who had secured his death, marched out with a cap on the stings of liberty, carried before them on a spear, the cap with a head, indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact, and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty."

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Among the corporations of the Union Pacific railroad company, as proposed to be organized by a bill just reported by the senate committee, are Wm. Bunn, Jr., and Levi Sterling, of Wisconsin.

The Great Battle at PITTSGURGH LANDING.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, April 11—A. M. The steamer Evansville arrived to-day from Savannah, bringing a number of wounded.

Capt. W. W. Jackson, of Chicago, formerly in the sixty-first Illinois regiment, and a volunteer aid on General Grant's staff, came down on her. From him I learn a number of facts which I embody with some items derived from various sources.

The battle of Pittsburg commenced at about six o'clock on Sunday morning, by an attack in force by the enemy on our left, commanded by General Prentiss. The fight gradually extended to General Sherman's position, and the engagement became general.

General Prentiss, unable to repel the enemy, sent for reinforcements, and received aid from General Hurlbut.

By this measure, he maintained his position, and General Sherman, being also assisted by General Hurlbut, was enabled to hold his assailants in check.

The attack gradually extended towards the center, and Gen. McClelland became engaged with superior force.

The four divisions thus engaged held the enemy in check, and up to noon, although the battle raged furiously and with the most destructive result, the enemy gained no advantage.

In the meantime the enemy was constantly bringing up his forces, and the battle raged furiously along our whole line. We were, however, in position up to noon, with the exception of General Prentiss' camp, which fell into the enemy's hands at the first attack, and remained there during the day.

General Beauregard commanded the enemy, with General A. S. Johnston on the right and General Polk on the left.

In the afternoon, the enemy made a grand attack on the entire length of our line. In a short time the fight became general from our extreme left around to the right.

Our forces obstinately maintained their position until the enemy hurled his entire force of 75,000 men upon our line, where but 40,000 were engaged. Then our entire line fell back under the pressure, and retreated in good order half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy and taking position in a semi-circle, the back of which rested on the river.

Our position was now a desperate one, and we fought with an obstinacy which was unexampled.

For five hours the contest raged with undiminished force, the ground being fought over and over again, and the battle-field strewn with dead and wounded by thousands.

The enemy were effectively held in check. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got a raking range of their position on the left wing of our force, and poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them wherever they showed themselves.

Two immense sieges guns had the same position on the right, and all the heavy artillery was well posted for the same purpose, so that, wherever they turned, the rebels like a lightning tempest which scattered them like chaff.

The rebels made no advance under these circumstances, but stubbornly held their position. Night came on without any change.

In the meantime, Gen. Buell had arrived on the opposite bank of the river, at about 4 o'clock, having made a forced march from a point within the sound of the guns.

He sent eight regiments across to the relief of Grant, and they were ordered to the front of our center, where they immediately engaged the enemy. Night came during the five hours, with almost unparalleled obstinacy, and the most appalling slaughter, was closed by the darkness.

Both armies occupied their positions during the night, the enemy being in possession of our camp.

During the night Gen. Buell crossed the river with Gen. Nelson's and Gen. McCook's divisions, about 30,000 men in all, and took his position. Gen. Nelson was posted on the left, and Gen. McCook went to the center.

THE SECOND DAY.

The battle was opened in the morning by the arrival of 25,000 men as reinforcements under Gen. Bragg, who were precipitated upon Sherman's, McClelland's and Wallace's divisions. They were held in check, however.

At the same time Gen. Nelson threw himself upon the enemy's right, supported by Gen. Hurlbut and all our available force. The effect was decisive. The enemy gave way in disorder and commenced a retreat, which was almost immediately turned into a complete rout.

Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed in the engagement and his body captured.

At the same time, a furious onslaught was made on the whole length of the line, which caused the enemy to waver and fall back. They disputed the ground, however, several hours, and it was not until three o'clock that they gave way entirely.

The decisive blow was given by General Grant himself, who headed a charge of six regiments in person, precipitating this whole body of men upon the enemy's center with such desperate force that they broke and ran.

The retreat at once became general, and within half an hour the whole army participated in the rout.

They fell back in disorder and dismay, and our overjoyed soldiers sprang to the pursuit with shouts of victory. They were driven through our camps, and in complete disorder were forced into the broken country beyond, where they would not form or fight. There was no relaxation of the pursuit.

Following up the advantage, Gen. Nelson closed with the rear and cut them to pieces as they fled. Our cavalry force pursued them closely, and at last accounts they were eleven miles from the river, still in pursuit.

The line of pursuit was a complete picture of wreck and abandonment. The fugitives were weary, and their arms as they fled, and, weary and exhausted with fatigue and wounds, laid down upon the ground and waited to be taken prisoners.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—I can give no estimate of the killed and wounded, but it is immense. Some of our regiments had not above 150 or 200 left.

Gen. Prentiss was wounded and captured during the first attack by the rebels on Sunday morning. He was in the field a moment after the attack, and displayed conspicuous bravery in rallying and leading his men. He had led a gallant charge, at the head of about a thousand men, who were repulsed and driven headlong back by superior numbers. Gen. Prentiss received a musket wound in the arm, and his horse was killed. Before he could escape the enemy were upon him, and he has not been heard from since.

I am informed on reliable authority, direct from the rebel camp, that Beauregard had advanced on Friday to a point within a few miles of Gen. Grant's position. He resumed in battle array, and during the night formed the march, coming upon our forces at daybreak, and completely surprising them. The only wonder is that a rout did not ensue at once. Our men were too well tried, however, to imbibed panic from the most unexpected surprise, and they retired in the best of order.

acted with the utmost promptness and the best judgment, and to him, as I am reliably informed, is due the credit of sustaining our broken columns when defeat was imminent. He supported Prentiss and Sherman's divisions when they were on the point of breaking, and held the enemy steadily in check during the forenoon. By his timely action the centre was saved and the fortune of the day turned in our favor.

Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed on the morning of the second day, during the attack on his position by our forces under General Nelson, Hurlbut and Sherman, under whose command he was also placed the division of Gen. Prentiss, already a prisoner in the enemy's hands.

The battle at this point was perfectly terrific. Our forces were precipitated upon the enemy like an avalanche. They fought as desperate men fight, determined to crown themselves with glorious victory or die on the field of battle.

When they met the enemy face to face, it was with wild shouts which rang above the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry. No body of men could have withstood the fierce onset, and with but a feeble resistance the rebels broke and fled in disorder.

Gen. Johnston strove to rally them, and, fearless of death, rode along the entire front waving his sword and shouting to his frightened officers and dismayed soldiers.

When the rout was at its height a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was found on the field by our pursuing soldiers, and was carried to Gen. Nelson's tent, where it received the last offices at the hands of our soldiers.

Our artillery performed wonders in defence of the field. Benton's battery was lost in the first attack, but by a determined charge recovered.

A portion of McCallister's and Waterhouse's batteries were lost and also recovered.

The entire Minnesota battery was once in possession of the enemy.

The fight on the afternoon of the second day was at one time almost exclusively between artillery on both sides, the gunboats and the large siege gun participating.

The earth trembled and the very air vibrated with the force of heavy discharges, which made an almost continual peal of thunder, and fairly enveloped the battle field in a cloud of smoke.

The result was the dismounting and silencing of the enemy's guns, and the complete overthrow of their already disordered columns.

It only needed the desperate charge which Gen. Grant made, at this moment, to complete the victory.

This charge was the decisive effort of the day. Calling together some six thousand soldiers (the regiments I am not now familiar with), he placed members of his staff in command at different points, and himself took the lead.

With a firm, steady step they advanced into the storm of musketry and artillery fire that awaited them. Then they questioned their pace into a run, and finally with their hands waving their bayonets upon the enemy and went through and through their ranks.

This was the final blow. The rebels scattered and broke into a promiscuous retreat.

The left wing of their army, at the same time, sorely pressed by Gen. Wallace and McClelland, gave way, joined the retreat, and in a short time the whole rebel army was thrown into dire confusion, and driven, in a disorderly rabble, from the battle field.

The fall of the battle presented a very spectacular and terrible scene. It was a complete rout, and the struggle was over. It extended over a distance of five miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in width.

This space was fought over twice, in regular battle array, and many times in the fluctuating fortunes of the different portions of the two armies.

It was covered with dead and wounded. Where the artillery had taken effect men lay in heaps, covering rods of ground, and their bodies mingled in wild confusion with mangled horses, broken gun carriages, and all the dread paraphernalia of a battle field.

Where our men had made their desperate charges, they received the bayonet, consisting at particular points parquets of flesh and blood, over which a battle might have been fought as a breastwork.

There was not a tree or a sapling in that whole space that was not pierced through and through with cannon shot and musket balls, and if we may believe the accounts, there was scarcely a rod of ground on the five miles which did not have a dead or wounded man upon it.

Col. Miller of the 18th Missouri is a prisoner and badly wounded.

Col. Jeffrey of the same regiment is killed. He was formerly of the 16th Illinois.

The adjutant of the 12th Illinois is killed.

Col. Ellis of the 15th Illinois is killed.

Major Goddard and Capt. Wayne of the same regiment are killed.

Our loss in officers is very great, but no reliable details are yet received.

Gen. Wallace, reported dead, is yet alive, and may recover. A portion of his face was carried away by the shot which struck him.

St. Louis, April 10.

The Democrat has the following from Cairo in relation to the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee:

The disposition of the confederates in the attack was in the form of the letter V. The point penetrated Prentiss' division, which consisted of raw recruits who could not stand the shock, but fell back, causing great confusion among the troops on the left.

This charge would have resulted in turning the left wing, and the capture of a large portion of Prentiss and Sherman's divisions, but for the heroic action of Grant, who, at the moment when the enemy was falling into his ranks shot and shell.

a force of 40,000 men from Buell's army had crossed the river at Pittsburg.

One ravine between Hurlbut's and Prentiss' divisions is said to have been literally filled with dead rebels.

Rebel prisoners say they had orders to kill as many officers as possible. Their officers fought in disguise, ours in their uniforms, which was the cause of their being distinguished and so many of them killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

A bill has just passed the senate establishing a national foundry at Washington, and concentrating ordnance and military stores at this point.

Dr. A. C. Richards, assistant surgeon of the first regiment of New York artillery, was captured by the rebels a few days since near Warrenton, Virginia, and is now confined in Richmond in a room in which 44 officers of our army are imprisoned.

SENATE.—Mr. Mr. Henderson offered a resolution that a majority of the senators now in the senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Referred to committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill to remove all disabilities of color for carrying the mails was passed. Ayes 24; nays 11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. Doolittle said: When the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was before the senate, and an amendment was offered by the Senator from Kentucky, he made some remarks, and declared he would not support the amendment, but that he would not support the New York Times said that the Chicago Tribune said he voted against the bill, and made a remark that all the republicans voted for it. He should not have noticed it if this was the first time that a journal had misrepresented him. The editor of that journal was enjoying the patronage of the republican party in the post-office at Chicago, and its correspondent was clerk of one of the committees of the senate. If that journal sought to intimidate him, or to levy blackmail, it had mistaken its man.

HOUSE.—Mr. Nixon was in favor of the general provisions of the bill now pending before the committee, (to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia,) recognizing the express constitutional power to abolish slavery here and making just compensation to the owners of slaves. It was time for people of the south and European nations to understand that the people of the north are in earnest in this matter; before they will submit to the triumph of this rebellion they will, should the necessity of the war as a last resort, require it, arm every slave of rebel masters, and drive the rebels beyond their borders and into the territories for the home of the liberated and negroes.

Mr. Crittenden contended that it was the possible time that such action should be attempted. It was not dreamed of when Maryland and Virginia ceded the district, that congress would ever exercise such power. Why increase agitation at a time when our armies are successfully engaged in bringing, he trusted, the war to a conclusion.

Mr. Bingham replied, contending that no time was inauspicious for doing justice, and for removing the odium, shame and disgrace which had too long been attached to the letter and spirit of the constitution, which had been violated here in the very heart of the republic.

Mr. Riddle and Mr. Hutchings, both of Ohio, obtained permission to print their remarks in favor of this bill without previously delivering them.

The general debate was closed by a vote of the house.

Mr. Cradlebaugh offered an amendment so as to make the bill apply to the emancipation of the white slaves in the territories. It should not be confined to the persons of African blood; slavery in the District of Columbia was nothing to be compared with that which exists in some of the territories.

Mr. Lovejoy said the amendment was not appropriate, as it was proposed to strangle the bill now before them.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wright offered a proviso, requiring the president to issue a proclamation for a special election, a majority of the legal voters being required to affirm and ratify the act.

Mr. Wright's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wadsworth unsuccessfully sought to amend the second section, arguing that Congress should not discriminate between loyal and disloyal men in making compensation for slaves.

Mr. Biddle opposed the bill as inexpedient and inopportune.

Mr. Dunn expressed his astonishment that any member should wish to pass it through without affording an opportunity to offer amendments to a measure of such importance.

Mr. Harding moved to strike out the proviso that the entire sum appraised and apportioned should not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to \$300 for each person shown to have been held by lawful claim. He said there was a strange and unusual clause manifested for the passage of this bill.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed his desire to speak.

Mr. Harding replied that when the gentleman gets sober on the question, I will hear him with pleasure.

Mr. Lovejoy said he asked no courtesy from the gentleman.

Mr. Harding concluded, after which Mr. Lovejoy spoke of robbing slaves of their rights, and said every one had been robbed. He expended his five minutes in speaking of what he termed the sublimity of infamy.

Mr. Harding's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment to strike out the clause against excluding witnesses on account of color, saying this was contrary to the laws of the district.

Mr. Stevens said that was an outrageous law. A man of credit, whether black or white, ought to be a witness.

Mr. Dunn said it was the determination of some gentlemen to pass the bill, no matter how imperfect it was. There was a higher tribunal than this, the American people, to which they were responsible.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MIAMI, April 12.

The Merrimac, Jamestown, Yorktown and several gunboats, including the USS Monitor, were seen on the water, and appeared to be engaged in a battle.

The only damage done was the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded. Shots were exchanged with the Monitor, when the Merrimac and consorts returned to Craney Island.

The only additional news from Pittsburg Landing is that the pursuit was kept up but a little distance beyond the position of our advance previous to the battle.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Special to Times.—Mr. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy returned from Fort Monroe, to-day. He has been in the vicinity for the past five days, expecting to witness the destruction of the rebel steamer Merrimac, if she ventured out from under the shelter of Craney Island, and the rebel batteries, where she lay up to 10:30 o'clock, this morning.

In her present position she controls the mouth of the James river, and will choose to remain there at present, to prevent our gunboats from going up that river to shell the right wing of the enemy, now powerfully fortified on the west bank of the Warwick river, near its mouth.

A gentleman who left Fort Monroe and the army of the Potomac, yesterday, asserts that our troops are in the best of spirits. In consequence of the storm, until delay has been occasioned. It is known, reliably, that a short time since Gloucester Point, directly opposite Yorktown was strongly fortified.

The river here is not over three quarters of a mile wide, and the rebel batteries would have fair play at any boats attempting to get near Yorktown. The country between the James and York rivers, known as the Peninsula, and lying between Yorktown and Richmond, is of a soft marshy character, and during rainy weather it would be almost impossible to move artillery. It can well be imagined therefore the difficulties against which Gen. McClellan has to contend at this moment.

Gen. Rosecranz reported to the Secretary of War, to-day, and has received his orders, and will leave the city to-morrow.

Secretary Chase has left the city, to be absent two days, and Asst. Secretary Harrison is acting secretary of the treasury.

The immense fleet of transports now lying at anchor off Alexandria having been chartered by the government to convey troops and army material, not being longer desired by the government, will be returned to the owners of said vessels, thus relieving the people of an enormous daily expense.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Herald's dispatch.—The cavalry of Gen. Banks occupied Warrenton, yesterday, the rebels abandoning the place without firing a shot. Two of the rebels remained, the country is exceedingly beautiful, the wheat being several inches high and the grass considerably advanced in growth.

A rebel was captured, yesterday, by some of General Banks' men. Upon his person was found a bow-knife belonging to one of our privates, who with three others were missed a few days since, and doubtless taken prisoners or shot. The mountains are covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the governors of Indiana and Ohio, and the board of trade of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the late great battle on the Tennessee river. Their offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic services have been tendered by other city and state authorities, and which have not been reported to the department, but they are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1862.

L E G A L.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

RECUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Now, before me, plaintiff, against William B. Rock & Co., John V. Rockwell, Eleazar Dole, Charlotte Cole, Peter Van Patten, Solomon Hall, William E. Aggett, Fred D. Hasset, D. Hobart Mills, Oliver Anderson, John Ferguson, George W. Dodge, Henry Dodge and Charles Rosenkrantz, defendants.

State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is to you, and to appear at the said court, to answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their place, in the city and county of Racine, within ninety days after the service hereof, examine of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, said court is held for the said county at the clerk's said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Wisconsin.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the first

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

S. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Warrick Martin vs De Lorma Brooke.

Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of and under the seal of the district court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, do hereby advertised and sold, fixed on the first day of February, 1890; to meet, commanding two of my goods and chattels, and tenements of the above named defendant to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder appearing thereon applying for same.

I have lived upon and shall sell at public auction, the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890,

at the city of Milwaukee, in said State, all the right, title and interest which the above named defendant had in the several lots or parcels of land therein described according to and to the following described property, to-wit:

Sec 2, own Range, Acres.....	80
" " "	80
" " "	27
" " "	1
" " "	10
" " "	80
" " "	12

The above lots, also all of Block numbered thirty-four, lot fifty four (4), lots 45 by 70 feet sold to Levitt J Old, lot fortyfour (4) and al2 (4, 5 & 6) in block ten (10), lots thirteen and fifteen (13 & 14) in block eleven (11), lots three and five (3 & 5) in block eight (8), lots six (6) and seven (7) in block nine (9), acres more, or less of land adjoining said city fifty four (54) on the east and south, with a large tract of small and very fertile land lying between the north and west corners of said city fifty four (54).

of maintaining the same, being in the city of
Iolt, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin.
DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. P. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Milwaukee, Feb. 14th, 1892.
m4rdw

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Charles E Holcomb, plaintiff, against: David J Bundy,
Harry Anderson, Alfred J. Faght, Elizabeth E. Faght,
John Jones, David Martin, Eliza C. Galloway, John C. Galloway,
David E. Badow, Levin Sexton, Lester Sexton, George
Sexton, Edward Jones, Prescott O. Brigham, John
W. Beas, Charles Atwood, Jr., George D. Dutton, Daniel
C. Chaffin, Gustava Forster, Minnie Lou Barnes, Ed-

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above case, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, public auction, at the front door of the Rock County Court House, in Rock, Missouri, the several parcels of land hereinafter described, to-wit:

TUESDAY, THE 08 DAY OF MAY, A D 1662,
10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following
estate, situated and lying in the county of Rockland
and State of New York, was sold by public auction,
to wit: the south half of the northwest quarter,
and north half of the north half of the southeast quar-
ter of section 27 known as the "Sherrill's estate,"
containing twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and fif-
teen acres and seventy-one one hundredths of an acre
more or less,—date of sale known as the 27th day of
May, A. D. 1662.—The Sherrill's estate, this 27th day of
May, A. D. 1662.
Ernest & Fuller, Sheriff of Rock County.

PURCHASERS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

John B Holcomb, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B Rock-
well, Lorenz V Rockwell, Samuel S Johnson, Eliza-
beth M Johnson, John C Johnson, Joseph H Johnson,
Joseph Sharpe, Horace Ormsby, Harriet L Ormsby,
Blanchia J Adams, Trustees of Beloit College, Richard
H Johnson, John C Johnson, John C Johnson, John
Marilyn, Eleanor Doty, George A Gardner, Jacob B
Newberger, Solomon Newberger, Martin Johnson,
John C Johnson, John C Johnson, Oliver Manahan
and Albert Persels, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin to the above named defendants:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer

[illegible][illegible]

N^o pursuance of a judgment of sale and foreclosure made in the above entitled action in the circuit court for Milwaukee county, in favor of the above named defendant against the said plaintiff and others, on the 27th day of February, A D 1862, I will sell public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin,

ON THE 21st DAY OF JUNE, A D 1862, . . .

at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that day, the following mortgaged premises, to wit: all and singular parts of the lot or lots of land therein described lying in the town of Janesville, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, and particularly known and distinguished as situate in township twenty two (22) north of range number three (3) north, of range number twelve (12) east, containing more or less than one acre of land, and also such thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with such other real estate which may be sold thereon without material injury to the parties interested.—dated March 1st, 1862.

S. J. HARRIS, Sheriff of Rock County,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is
true and correct copy of the original filed with me.

[illegible]

